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Block, Church Street.
$1.50 PER YEAR.

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:--$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

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Agent of the Trustees.

Williamsport, Dec. 7th, 1876.

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
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WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. *Rates reasonable.*

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Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout and is now a first class house.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Price Reduced to $2.00 per Day. Meals 50 Cents.

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Street Cars convenient from this Hotel to and from all parts of the city.

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First Classin every respect.

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This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

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This House is new and is located on MAIN ST., away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

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No matter who have failed, give him a call, his opinion costs nothing, his cures are radical, being for life, and effected with medicines prepared by his own laboratory, sure, safe and reliable.

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JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

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W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounnped at any time, Day or Night

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H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of All Kinds.

Patronage solicited.

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Alfred Sturdevant

has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,

where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

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Established in 1840

Eureka Safety Power

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2	13½	16	6 x in.	4000	$150
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6	4x11	19	7 x 42	8700	400

Also, Spark Arresting Portable and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills. Send for Circulars. 15-19

SELECT POETRY.

A Schoolroom Lament.

I find it very hard to feed my thoughts
On these dry elements of English grammar
Analysis of sentences, forsooth!
Dissecting and connecting, hammer—hammer—
Give me a character to analyze;
Simple or complex, prosy or poetic;
A living, moving, breathing specimen,
With rosebush sound, or sympathies magnetic!

And all this weary round of figures, too,
To my ill-ordered mind has few attractions;
Addition and division, and the like,
Crushing one's fancies into compound fractions!

Put two and two together and you solve
Most real life questions whether grave or funny:
But longest long division fails to prove
How many times is love contained in money?

Music I love, and long for; yet I find
The terms and notes of harmony perplexing.
For me practical that a chord is sweet,
To question why the sweet is merely vexing
I rather heed the hum-drum of life,
With deep and varied tones man's tran[illegible]
[illegible]
In many [illegible] that fails
[illegible] the piece is ended
[illegible] sound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

A portal of the arena opened, and the combatant, with a mantle thrown over his face and figure, was led into the surroundery. The lion roared and ramped against the bars of his den at the sight. The guard cut a sword and buckler into the hands of the Christian, and he was left alone. He drew the mantle from his face, and bent a slow and firm look around the amphitheatre. His fine countenance and lofty bearing raised a universal shout of admiration. He might have stood for an Apollo encountering the Python. His eye at last turned on mine. Could I believe my senses? Constantius was before me!

All my rancor vanished. An hour past I could have struck the betrayer to the heart,—I could have called on the severest vengeance of man and heaven to smite the destroyer of my child. But to see him hopelessly doomed, the man whom I had honored for noble qualities, whom I had even loved, whose crime was, at the worst, but the crime of giving way to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man; to see the noble creature flung to the savage beast, dying in tortures, torn piecemeal before my eyes, and his misery wrought by me. I would have obtained heaven and earth to save him. But my tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth. My limbs refused to stir. I would have thrown myself at the feet of Nero; but I sat like a man of stone—pale—paralyzed—the beating of my pulse stopped—my eyes alone alive.

The gate of the den was thrown back, and the lion rushed in with a roar and a bound that bore him half across the arena. I saw the sword glitter in the air, when it was raised again it was covered with blood. A howl told that the blow had been driven home. The lion, one of the largest from Numidia, and made furious by thirst and hunger, an animal of prodigious power, crouched for an instant as if to make sure of his prey, crept a few paces onward, and sprang at the victim's throat. He was met by a second wound, but his impulse was irresistible. A cry of natural horror rang round the amphitheatre. The struggle was now for an instant, life or death. They rolled over each other; the lion reared upon his hind feet, with gnashing teeth and distended talons, plunged on the man: again they rose together. Anxiety was now at its wildest height. he sword now swung round the chamberlain's head in bloody [illegible] again, covered with [illegible] and dust. The hand of Constantius had grasped the lion's mane, and the furious bounds of the monster could not loose his hold: but his strength was evidently giving way,—he still struck his terrible blows, but each was weaker than the one before; till collecting his whole force for a last effort, he darted one mighty blow in the lion's throat, and sank. The savage beast yelled, and, spouting out blood, fled howling around the arena. But the hand still grasped the mane, and the conqueror was dragged whirling through the dust at his heels. A universal outcry now arose to save him, if he were not already dead. But the lion, though bleeding from every vein, was still too terrible, and all shrank from the hazard. At last the grasp gave way, and the body lay motionless on the ground.

What happened for some moments after, I know not. There was a struggle at the portal; a female forced her way through the guards, rushed in alone, and flung herself upon the victim. The sight of a new prey roused the lion; he tore the ground with his talons; he lashed his streaming sides with his tail; he lifted up his mane and bared his fangs. But his approaching was no longer with a bound; he dreaded the sword, and came snuffing the blood on the sand, and stealing around the body in circuits still diminishing.

The confusion in the vast assemblage was now extreme. Voices innumerable called for aid. Women screamed and fainted, men burst into indignant clamors at this prolonged cruelty. Even the hard hearts of the populace, accustomed as they were to the sacrifice of life, were roused to honest curses. The guards grasped their arms, and waited but for a sign from the emperor. But Nero gave no sign.

I looked upon the woman's face: it was Salome! I sprang upon my feet. I called on her name,—called on her, by every feeling of nature, to fly from that place of death, to come to my arms, to think of the agonies of all that loved her.

She had raised the head of Constantius on her knee, and was wiping the pale visage with her hair. At the sound of my voice she looked up, and, calmly casting back the locks from her forehead, fixed her eyes upon me. She still knelt; one hand supported the head,—with the other she pointed to it as her only answer. I again adjured her. There was the silence of death among the thousands around me. A fire flashed into her eye,—her cheeks burned,—she waved her hand with an air of superb sorrow.

"I am come to die," she uttered in a lofty tone. "This bleeding body was my husband,—I have no father. The world contains to me but this clay in my arms. Yet," and she kissed the ashy lips before her, "yet, my constantinus, it was to save that father that your generous heart defied the peril of this hour. It was to redeem him from the hand of evil that you abandoned your quiet home! Yes, cruel father, here lies the noble being that threw open your dungeon, that led you safe through the conflagration, that, to the last moment of his liberty only sought how he might preserve and protect you." Tears at length fell in floods from her eyes. "But," said she, in a tone of wild power, "he was betrayed, and may the Power whose thunders [illegible] the cause of his people, pour down just retribution upon the dead and living!"

I heard my own condemnation about to be pronounced by the lips of my own child. Wound up to the last degree of suffering, I tore my hair, leaped upon the bars before me, and plunged into the arena by her side. The height stunned me. I tottered a few paces and fell. The lion gave a roar and sprang upon me. I lay helpless under him. I heard the gnashing of his white fangs above me.

An exulting shout arose. I saw him reel as if struck,—gore filled his jaws. Another mighty blow was driven to his heart. He sprang high in the air with a howl. He dropped; he was dead. The amphitheater thundered with acclamations.

With some clinging to my bosom, Constantinus raised me from the ground. The roar of the lion had roused him from his swoon, and two blows saved me. The falchion broke in the heart of the monster. The whole multitude stood up, supplicating for our lives in the name of filial piety and heroism. Nero, devil as he was, dared not resist the strength of popular feeling. He waved a signal to the guards: the portal was opened, and my children, sustaining my feeble steps, showered with garlands and ornaments from innumerable hands, slowly led me from the arena.

Modern Flour Making.

The Windham Reformer in an article on flour says of the "New Process" system:

Compelled by the law of progress, our millers have been obliged to study and make improvements, among which is the purifying of the middlings. This seems to be the crowning point so many millers have been aiming at; yet even this improvement would be of comparatively little value if it was all there is to "New Process." The great point is: How can the wheat be granulated properly and the different parts separated so as to produce a perfect flour?

The first prominent step to notice in making New Process flour, after thoroughly cleaning the wheat, is to run it through a set of steel or porcelain rollers, smashing all the kernels to an even thickness. It is then transferred to the burr—which has an entirely different dress from the old style—and run through at a slow speed (not over five bushels per hour) at the same time grinding high. This granulates the wheat instead of smashing it all to a fine powder, and does not heat the meal at all. This style of grinding produces a large amount of middlings and very little fine flour—which really is the desired object. The granulated part is run through a chest containing screens or bolting cloths, rotary brushes, etc., through which passes a current of compressed air. The result is a beautiful white farina. It is then run through a fine-dressed stone at a very slow speed, great care being used to keep the flour in granules. The principle is to reduce the wheat to flour by a scientific process, *instead of smashing it at once*, as formerly. If the whole of the reel or product of the dress is used, a perfect white flour cannot be obtained. The best mills of Minneapolis do not make over 20 or 30 barrels of strictly prime New Process flour out of 100 barrels of other grades; yet many mills return more,—therefore they show a much larger percentage of what they call first-class purified flour. Very few of the winter-wheat mills in the country make a specialty of shipping strictly purified flour, but practice nearly the same system and run it all together; and, with all the improvements, are able to produce a very desirable flour, if the whole system of cleaning and grinding has been fully carried out. Yet it cannot compare with first-class "New Process" from Minnesota spring wheat.

In the French Senate a bill for the destruction of noxious insects, and the preservation of birds was brought forward. Dr. Testelin, of Lille, a man of wit and much common sense, opposed the bill as useless and illusory concerning insects and vexations for birds. He denied the danger of ravages from insects, relying on the fact that since 1789 the fruits of the earth have steadily increased. He quoted the opinion of a learned Englishman, Sir John Lubbock, who calculated that of 34,500 insects only 350 are noxious, and many were very useful. What were the poor birds to do if their principal provender, insects, were destroyed? Admitting the possibility of destroying bad insects, birds must live upon the good. Birds were just as mischievous as insects.

Struck It.

"I'm a goin' home at last," said an old man. "I'm a goin' home after thirty years in the mountains, an' I feel like a boy. That's the chink, my boy," and as he slapped his pocket his hand looked as though it had wielded a pick for years. It was wrinkled like his face and callous as his heart at first seemed to be; but in the course of his conversation the light would flash into his eyes at times like sunshine after rain, mellowing features otherwise hard.

"Yes, I've struck it at last. Don't you know boy, that I feel it in my bones? I knowed I'd strike it afore I died, an' I did, you bet yer; richer'n anybody. Fat—why fat ain't no name for it. My old woman wrote for me, an' I'm a goin'. See, that's the letter."

And the old man pulled out a yellow envelope and out of it a yellower letter. The ink was faded and with difficulty could be followed the cramped writing that bore to the mountains the tale of sorrow, how the farm was mortgaged; how the oldest girl had died, and the wail, the coaxing wail of that sentence that had crossed the Rocky Mountains so often "come back, come back, what is wealth, while our young lives are passing away?" Then there was the caution of a loving wife to a rambling devil-may-care husband. The letter was dated 1850, and upon inquiry I found that it was the last letter the old man got.

"But I know she's all right an' the boys are grown men now, an' won't they be glad to see their old dad again, eh?"

The old mountaineer wiped his eyes and coughed a lump or two that was swelling up his throat. He walked away toward the depot to turn his face toward the East, to where his day dreams had centered for thirty years. Twenty-eight years since he had heard from home, and now his heart is as light on his journey home, as though time stood still since 1850 and the old landmarks of his childhood had not been swept away by time and civilization.

Cities have sprung up around the old man's stamping ground; a railroad follows his trail across the continent; he himself has helped start graveyards, and yet, so full is his poor, foolish old heart of home, wife and young ones, that there is not room for the thought that the graveyard, in which he played when a boy, has ever grown with time, or that the little mounds round which the snows are drifting, may contain the last of her who in the fullness of her heart called to him, years ago, to come back.

O yes, he is going home and his heart is glad; but it is sad to think of that old man's feelings as he steps once more on the threshold of his youth and finds for the first time that his feet have long since outgrown the footprints of his childhood's days' and realizes that he is alone.

Biddy McGinnis at The Photographer's.

"Now ye'll sit quiet,—an' look at that shtick at the corner av the box,—don't move whilst I'm countin'," says he. At the same time puttin somethin' that ould picky-bones had gev him intil the frunt av the little box. "Now mind," says he, "don't stur," an' wid that he turn'd his back an' begun to count for his life. For I cud see plain enough, that the laugh wasn't out av him yit. Och, lave me alone, but I knew enough to not let thim hate me out av anythin' this time, d'ye mind? So I jist planted mesilf stret around an' co-k'd me two eyes, stret in the frunt av me. An' troth, I had quite enough to kape me employed watchin' the little shtick and the box, and his own back, d'ye mind?

"That'll do for the prisint," says he, "but remain where ye are, for I may hav' to take you ovir ag'in." An' wid that he handed a bit av a slate to ould skinny-legs, an' he whip'd wid it intil his little din. Purty soon he kem out, an' the two wur talkin' theg-ther like a couple av pirates, dishputin' betime thimsilves. So, whin they had sittled it, himself walks up to me, an' says he, "I hav' the picture av you now, only," says he, "it has far more than belongs to ye, but I'll show it to ye to convince ye, that we wur not chatin' ye out av yer eyes, ony way." An', Whinny,—och, Whinny, acushla! Iv there wasn't mesilf wid four eyes an' two mouths in the face av me. All other ways, as natural as life, top skirt an' all.

"I'm not willin' to giv' ye so much for the price," says he, "an' Iv ye'll just look at a luvly little burd that I'll hould in my hand intil I count thurty, I'll jist take two av yer eyes out an' clap thim intil me pockit to remimber ye by, and yer mouth an' yer voice. 'Deed I'll niver forgit, as long as I live," sez he.

So wid that the ould fairy gev him the the slate back agin, an' he clapped it intil the box,—fixed me ovir, wick; held up his little hurd for me to look at, an' be jabbers! he niver tuk his two eyes off me face, this time, an' him countin' as solimn now as an ould judge, readin' the dith sintince; an' whin they got through, this was what they brung to me; an' Iv ye don't say it's as good a lookin' gurril as iver left the county Connaught—heath, I'm sure my mother will, whin she sees it. Och, look it there! Isn't it the dazzler?—*Scribner.*

A Boy.

One of the best things in the world to be, is a boy.

Boys have always been so plenty that they are not half appreciated.

A boy is willing to do any amount of work if it is called play.

The feeling of a boy toward pumpkin pie has never been properly considered.

A boy furnishes half the entertainment and takes two-thirds of the scolding of the family circle.

It is impossible to say at what age a boy becomes conscious that his trousers legs are too short, and is anxious about the part of his hair.

In fact, a boy is a hard subject to get a moral from.

Tramping Tests.

We have often intimated and mentioned says the Boston Beacon that the tramps scouring the country, are a regular organized fraternity, having a general understanding with one another. Their uniform appearance, their periodical visits to the same localities, their regular calls at the same houses where they have before had food, all point to this. Jeff Carr, of this city, has found curious emblems about them, has studied their character and listened to their conversation, until he can tell a regularly initiated tramp from an imposter. The following amusing and instructive dialogue took place between the chief and one of a squad of tramps recently committed to the lock up.

"From whence came you?"

"From a town in New York, called Jerusalem."

"What's your business here?"

"To learn to subdue my appetite and sponge my living from an indulgent public."

"Then you are a regular tramp I presume?"

"I am so taken and accepted where ever I go."

"How am I to recognize you as a tramp?"

"By the largeness of my feet, and general carnivorous appearance."

"How do you know yourself to be a tramp?

"In seeking food, by being often denied, but ready to try again."

"How gained you admittance to this town?"

"By a good many long tramps."

"How were you received?"

"On the end of a night policeman's billy, presented to my head."

"How did the policeman dispose of you?"

"He took me several times around the town to the south, east and west where he found the city marshal, police judge, and jailer, where a great many questions were asked."

"What advice did the judge give you?"

"He advised me to walk in upright, regular steps, and to denounce tramping."

"Will you be off or from?"

"With your permission I'll be off very quickly."

"Which way are you traveling?"

"East."

"Of what are you in pursuit?"

"Work, which by my own endeavors and assistance of others, I hope I shall never be able to find."

"My friend, you are now at an institution where the wicked are always troublesome and the weary are as bad as the rest. You will now be conducted to the lower chamber by a pair of winding stairs, consisting of five or ten steps. Instead of corn, wine and oil, the wages of the ancient tyours will be bread and water for thirty days. When you escape from this place, take a beefine for Sydney, where in winter they usually run free soup houses, and you may be pardoned on condition of your never returning." Pointing to Mr. Bob Ingalls, the turnkey) "Follow your conductor and fear no danger—if you believe yourself."

The Paradise of Children.

One of the first problems presented to a foreign teacher in Japan is the reason of the great apparent happiness and light-heartedness of Japan children. One may walk for hours through the streets of Tokio and scarcely ever hear a child's cry of distress. Four principal causes of the superiority of the children of Japan over those of other nations have been suggested by an English lady resident there. They are so well worth the attention of teachers at home that I append them here: They are: 1. Their yet of clothing is, as yet, warm, as far more comfortable than the dress of our children. 2. Japanese children are much in the open air and sunshine. 3. The absence of furniture and there are the absence of repeatedly given instructions "not to touch." The latter, soft matting forming at once the carpets and the beds of all Japanese houses, and the raised hotel, on to which the child may clamber as it grows strong, constitute the very beau ideal of an infant's playground. 4. Children are much petted, without being capriciously thwarted. A child is not cuffed one moment and indulged the next, as is too frequently the case at home. To these four more suggestive reasons I would add a fifth, which is that Japanese character is so constituted as to bring their elders into much stronger sympathy with the little ones than is the case in busy, bustling money-making America. It has been well said that "Japan is a paradise of babies," for you may see old and young together playing at battle-dore and shuttle-cock in the streets; while on holidays the national amusement of men, women, and children is flying huge paper kites. Puppet shows and masquerades also have their votaries in thousands from amongst both sexes and all ages.

A correspondent of Forest and Stream suggests a method of making cartridges which will burn their powder to greater advantage than in the ordinary loading. He connects the ball to a roll of paper that is lined with an explosive compound; the roll is about one-eighth of an inch thick and two inches long; it reaches the rear end of the cartridge case, and the gunpowder is filled in around it. The powder will thereby be thoroughly fired, and its force will be expended against the base of the ball. It is stated that a smaller quantity of powder can be efficaciously used in such cartridges; the penetrating power of the ball is increased, and the recoil of the gun is diminished.

The Countess of Desmond, who died in James the First's time, declared that Richard III. was as handsome a man as she ever danced with.

Mammy Downey's Pies.

The quality of Mammy Downey's pies says Bret Harte in his interesting sketch "Two Saints of the Foot Hills" in Scribner had never been discussed but once. It is related that a young lawyer from San Francisco, dining at the Palmetto restaurant, pushed away one of Mammy Downey's pies with every expression of disgust and dissatisfaction. At this juncture, Whisky Dick, considerably affected by his favorite stimulant, approached the stranger's table, and dropping into a chair, sat uninvited before him.

"Mebbee, young man," he said gravely, "ye don't like Mammy Downey's pies?"

The stranger replied curtly, and in some astonishment, that he did not as a rule, "eat pie."

"Young man" continued Dick, with drunken gravity, "mebbee you re accustomed to Charlotte russes and blue mange; mebbee ye can't eat unless your grub is got up by one o' them French cooks? Yot we—us boys yar in this camp—calls that pie a good a constipe-tent pie!"

The stranger again disclaimed anything but a general dislike of that form of pastry.

"Young man," continued Dick, utterly unheeding the explanation.—"young man, mebbee you once had an' ole—a very ole mother, who, tottering down the vale o' years, made pies. Mebbee, and it's like your blank epicurean soul, ye turned up your nose on the ole woman, and went back on the pies, and on her! She that dandled ye when ye woz a baby,—a little baby! Mebbee ye went back on her, and shook her, and played off on her, and gave her away—dead away! And now, mebbee, young man—I wouldn't hurt ye for the world, but mebbee, afore ye leave this yar table, ye'll eat them pie!"

The stranger rose to his feet but the muzzle of a dragoon revolver in the unsteady hands of Whiskey Dick, caused him to sit down again. He ate the pie, and lost his case likewise, before a Rough-and-Ready jury.

His Wife's Skull.

There is a story told in the English green-rooms, to the effect that a certain carpenter, a long, long time ago, murdered his wife by driving a nail into her skull. He fled, and the better to conceal his identity, became an actor. He rose to eminence, and the whirligig of time and the wheel of chance brought him to the very village in which years before he had murdered his wife, whose murder, however, —so the story runs—had not been suspected, as her long, thick, black hair concealed the cruel wound from which no blood had flown. The part was "Hamlet." Whatever memories the place evoked, he had sufficient mastery over his feelings to keep them hidden. The play progressed. The theater stood on what had formerly been a burring ground, and the property man had not far to go for skulls, but dug a little and brought a dozen or more, and at night tossed them immediately into the trap for the grave-digger to shovel on the stage. He handed a skull no Hamlet, saying:

"Here's a skull now hath lain you in the earth for three and twenty years."

Grave-digger—"This same skull, sir, was Yorick's skull the King's jester."

Hamlet took the skull, saying:

"This——"

He turned pale and staggered; for the skull had left on it one long lock of black hair. Handed to him upside down, the lock fell back revealing a nail in the skull! The actor recognized it as that of the woman he had murdered just thirty-three years before. At this mute evidence of his guilt coming from the grave to confront him, the actor lost presence of mind and his senses.

In his insane utterance he revealed his terrible secret, and was only saved from punishment by his fellow actor hushing him up and hurrying him away. He never recovered his reason and died in a mad-house, raving of the nail in the skull.

A Problem in Per Centage.

A teacher in a New England school, to test the ability of a not-over-bright pupil, proposed the following problem: Now, Thomas, if you should go down to Mr. Brown's store and buy six pounds of nails at six cents a pound, and then go over to Mr. French's and buy six pounds more at five and one-half cents a pound, what per cent more would you pay for those you bought at Brown's than those at French's? The boy worked diligently on the problem through the school hours, occasionally reporting, as the teacher called on him to ask if he had solved it, "Not but I shall get it." At the close of school, he declined to give it up, and proposed to take it home with him for an evening's work. The next day, after the school commenced, the teacher and pupil had a conversation as follows:

Teacher: Well, Thomas, have you done that problem yet?

Pupil: No! I am not going to try it any more.

Teacher: Why not?

Pupil: Because it can't be done.

Teacher: Can't be done? Why, yes it can.

Pupil: No, it can't.

Teacher: Why, yes, Thomas it can be done.

Pupil: But I know it can't.

Teacher: How do you know that?

Pupil: Because I went over to Mr. French's myself last night, and can't buy a pound of nails in this town for five cents and a half!

The teacher gave it up.

The first boat ever moved by steam in the United States, was a small experimental skiff, rigged up with a model steam engine and screw paddles by John Fitch, July or August, 1788, upon the Delaware.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 31, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Tioga county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

L. EMERY, Jr., of Bradford borough.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c.,

H. F. BARBOUR, of Smethport boro.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. L. ANDREWS, of Bradford boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

S. W. SMITH, of Liberty township.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

W. J. COLEGROVE, of Norwich twp.
N. W. ABBEY, of Smethport borough.

FOR AUDITORS,

O. D. VOSBURGH, of Liberty township.
J. J. ROBARTS, of Ceres township.

PLATFORM.—Opposition to all paper inflation and consequent depreciation. In favor of a currency of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power the paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

HOYT ON FINANCE.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization I favor honest money.

The volume of the currency should be regulated by legitimate demand, and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be redeemible as early as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the currency recognized by all civilized nations.

The contract of the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the lender.—Speech at Butler, Sept. 2, 1878.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

A CARD.

Having accepted the nomination to an important office on the Republican ticket, it becomes a difficult task to satisfactorily (either to myself or the party) perform the duties of editor of the party organ during the campaign. I therefore from this date resign all editorial connection or responsibility with the MINER until further notice. The editorial charge of the paper is left in able hands, and I am quite certain the interests of the readers will not suffer by my temporary withdrawal from the editorial chair. H. F. BARBOUR.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 7, 1878.

FULLER NOT A CANDIDATE.

Rumors were flying thick and fast for a few days this week to the effect that P. M. Fuller had been induced to take the field as an independent candidate for Sheriff. Whatever may have been his intentions, he has finally thought better of it, as the following dispatch (received to-day) indicates:

BRADFORD, PA., OCT. 31, 1878.

To H. F. Barbour:—I do hereby positively decline to run for Sheriff and am not a candidate, all reports and cards to the contrary notwithstanding.

P. M. FULLER.

LOOK out for spurious tickets. Examine them well before you vote or you are liable to be cheated. Trust no one and keep a sharp lookout for tricks and chicanery of every kind.

WORK insures success. Republicans, are you doing your duty in this respect? If not, go to work at once and urge every voter to go to the polls on Tuesday next, and vote the Republican ticket, and success will crown your efforts.

IF you want a creditable Representative in Congress, vote for John I Mitchell. He has ever been found true to his constituents and himself. His opponents are unknown and untried and ought not to receive a Republican vote, and we presume will not.

"UNITED we stand, divided we fall," is an old and true axiom. Republicans, ponder it well and your duty will appear plain. A few more days of earnest and united work secures the election of our candidates. Remember this, and do your duty.

NEVER were the prospects for a Republican victory in this State brighter than at present. Friends, do you desire to share in this triumph? Then work diligently and earnestly from this hour until the polls close on Tuesday next, and the victory will be gained.

S. W. SMITH will undoubtedly be elected District Attorney next Tuesday. He is known throughout the county as a young man of fine talents and good character. Although we feel certain of his election we would still urge our friends to be wide awake in his behalf, of this paper.

SEE to it that O. D. Vosburgh and J. J. Roberts, the nominees for Auditors, are looked after on election day. No better business men can be found within the limits of the county and it seems to us that in view of the importance of the office for which they have been nominated it would be unwise to do otherwise than vote for them as a unit on account of their superior qualifications.

IF elected Commissioners, the people know that both Colegrove and Abbey will discharge their duties faithfully and well. We need men of judgment for this position—thinking men—and who can deny that the Republican nominees are the men above all others most qualified to conduct the county's business? Elect them and be assured that you have officers who will be a credit to the county and to the office.

THAT Mr. Andrews is an honest and capable man for the office of Sheriff no one denies, not even his political enemies. He is entitled to the vote of every Republican in the county, and if there is any real and just reason why his party should not support him heartily and fully we have yet to learn of it. His course has been honorable and fair throughout the campaign and we are sure he will be elected by a rousing majority, as he should be.

MR. EMERY is entitled to the vote of every man in McKean county. He is doing and will continue to do more for the great oil interests, and against the monopolist, than any man in the county, and to defeat him would be a great calamity to the producer and workingmen of this region. Lay aside party and elect a man to the Legislature who will represent the whole people. The great interests of McKean county will be safe in his hands, and he will work alike for Democrats, Greenbackers and Republicans.

ON the eve of every election the Democracy are in the habit of circulating a batch of falsehoods for the purpose of deceiving the people into a support of their candidates. That they will do so again is plain, and we urge our friends not to be deceived by those who will do anything and say anything to influence your votes. Be on your guard, and consider all stories from your opponents as gotten up for the express purpose of prejudicing your vote against the Republican and in favor of the opposite ticket.

WE are told that Mr. Brawley made what might be termed a three-sided speech at Port Allegany recently, as a bid for the votes of all parties. The majority of his hearers being Greenbackers, he of course tickled their ears with words of flattery and convinced them that he was softer on the money and all other questions than they themselves. Then he assured the Democrats that he was yet one of them, and to convince them thoroughly said he was down on all rings and the Cameron ring in particular. He allowed, by the way, that were he one of the Camerons he would do just as they are doing. He would be anything—even Prothonotary—but we think the people want no such person. They know where to find Mr. Barbour every time, politically or otherwise, and if we mistake not Mr. Brawley will be aware of this fact before another week rolls around.

IF any one on the Republican ticket is entitled and deserving of the support of the party, it is Mr. Barbour, the Republican candidate for the office of Prothonotary. Entitled to it, because he received a regular nomination in the convention and was born, raised and always voted the ticket. Deserving of party support, because he has for years devoted his entire time and energies to the advancement of the organization to which he belongs. He has shirked from no duty or responsibility wherein he could aid in upbuilding and upholding that which he considered right, and it seems to us that now is the proper time for those whom he has so ably and faithfully supported to reciprocate. He has never been charged with doing a mean or dishonorable act, and no one can truthfully say a word derogatory of his character, morally or otherwise. No true Republican, we are sure, will entertain for a moment the idea of voting for his opponent who has been in the county but a year, and done nothing which entitles him to the support of any party.

THERE are some Republicans in the county who are half inclined not to support the candidates for Commissioners for the reason that they suppose them to be in favor of building a new Court House. Having never heard them express an opinion upon this subject, we are unable to say whether Messrs. Colegrove and Abbey are in favor of the building of a new Court House or otherwise, and we wish to state that it makes no difference whether they are or not so far as building or not building is concerned. It requires the reports of two successive grand juries in favor of such an undertaking before it can be lawful, and when this is done and the Commissioners are directed by the Court to build, they must follow those directions or be imprisoned the same as any other officers who fail to do their duty. The Commissioners themselves have no more to do or say about building a new Court House than the county Auditors or anybody else. They can but follow the instructions given them by those who have the legal and proper authority to direct them. It would be a most foolish and absurd thing to vote against a candidate for this office because he is or is not in favor of a project of this kind, for such officer can only carry out that which is imposed upon him by law the same as a constable or sheriff.

VOTE the straight ticket from top to bottom and from bottom to top.

ally. Hence, let every Republican voter consider himself a committee of one to see his neighbor and induce him to go to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket. Our candidates are all men of unexceptionable character and ability, and worthy your united support.

Conundrums to Candidates.

Some parties in Philadelphia, and others in the oil regions, have been propounding conundrums to the candidates for Governor in this State. The scheme appears to have been inspired by Mr. Chairman Speer and his assistants—probably aided by Mr. Dill himself. The Democratic candidate has waited until his opponents were heard from before responding to the conundrums. The Philadelphia parties wanted to know from the several candidates whether, if elected, they would favor the repeal of the act of assembly creating the office of Recorder of that city. Mr. Dill rolls his eyes heavenward, and pointing his finger to the vote cast by him in the Senate against the bill in question, meekly says, there is my answer.

Next comes the series of conundrums from the oil regions. These may be summed up, briefly, as follows: Will you, if elected Governor, recommend to the legislature the passage of laws to carry into effect certain provisions of the Constitution, and in the event of such acts being passed will you approve them? Mr. Dill lays his hand on his heart and promises by all that is good or bad that he will do not only this but anything else that the gentlemen of the oil regions may require of him—in exchange for their votes. At making promises to anybody and everybody, and of anything and everything, Mr. Dill has few equals and no superiors. He waited, as we have said, until the other candidates had been heard from, in order to exceed all others in the excessiveness of devotion to special interests.

Mr. Dill reminds one of the Massachusetts Colonel, during the war. A religious feeling manifested itself in a New York regiment, a dozen or more members being baptised in the Rapahannock by the Baptist chaplain of the regiment. The chaplain of the regiment admonished his Colonel that they ought to take some measures to promote the spiritual interests of the men. "Here is this New York regiment," said the chaplain, "with a great revival going on among the men, and only yesterday a dozen were baptized." The Massachusetts Colonel sprang to his feet exclaiming: "Orderly, you tell the Adjutant to have two dozen men detailed at once for baptism; we'll not be outdone by any d——d New York regiment!"

Mr. Dill is not going to have any candidate get ahead of *him* in the matter of liberality in making promises. If there is any other section of the State, or any other class, or interest, desiring pledges from Mr. Dill, they can readily obtain them on the shortest notice, provided votes are in the other side of the scales.

Speech of W. W. Brown.

The following is taken from the closing part of the speech of W. W. Brown, made at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., Oct. 2, 1878:

"But suppose fellow citizens it be admitted that the worst that is said of the poverty of the times in which we live, be true, it does not follow that for either present or permanent relief, we can afford to eschew our manhood and play the knave! Let me remind you that there are many misfortunes that may befall a free people, infinitely more to be deplored than poverty. Honesty and integrity are jewels never to be bartered for pelf or for power. The truth holds good among nations as well as among men. It will be a sad day for liberty in the earth when Americans shall teach their children that the chief end of man is riches. To-day there are millions of men in our republic—as there have always been—whose only earthly capital is their honesty unburnished and names unsullied. And yet I say to you, that the aggregate advantage of these, to the common weal, is infinitely greater than all the wealth one hundred years have garnered. For it must even be remembered that governments are intended to be perpetual. Ours was builded to be a thing as immortal as the continent whereon she reigns. Her pillars are strong and her beams are laid in the foundations of the earth so they shall not be moved.—What to her is an hour—a day—the years—the generations? Only the planting of the seeds of honor or the seeds of dishonor. Each age leaves upon the body politic the impress of its glory or its shame and the generations to be can no more efface that impress than they can pluck the stars from the sweet heavens! 'Tis given us, for a day, to be the custodians of this nation's honor. Are we worthy of the trust? Be not deceived. God is not mocked; whatsoever we sow must somehow and somewhere among the years to come, be reapt. If we repudiate the nation's promise, either we ourselves, or those who come after us must pay the full penalty of one offending.

Our fathers, in an evil hour, remembered not the great truth that God frowns upon human wrong, and "you all well do know" through what deep waters of affliction we have come to our present vantage ground. We stand to-day among the nations of the earth resplendent, blessed and a blessing—a blessing not to the Jew and the Greek—not to the high and the low, not to the bond and the free—but to *all mankind!* By the memory of your own heroic dead who, dying, paid the penalty of Susquehanna's part in the great crime of slavery. By the memory of half a million graves, dotting more than a thousand broad acres of the great republic, all—all for the atonement of one human wrong. By the memory of a martyred president whose sad sweet eyes look out from more than a hundred thousand homes all over this broad land, ever admonishing us in a voice that no time or change can hush, "that this government of the people by the people and for the people must not perish from the earth." Yes, by the memory of all the "breed of noble blood" in our country's story who have conquered in the realm of truth and righteousness, let us *prove by our conduct* that, like our heroic brothers, living and dead, we are ready to do and dare *all things* for the spirit of liberty and for eternal right.

nation of the nominee of your convention it became the duty of the county committee to select a candidate for the office of sheriff.

What causes brought about the resignation of Mr. Fuller he did not state in his published letter to the committee. It has been by others attributed to the illness of his wife, but no such reason was stated to the committee. It became apparent and was generally understood at the outset of the campaign that if the Republican ticket encountered any serious opposition it would be directed *against the candidate for sheriff.* At the time of his resignation rumors were current that combinations were being formed against him and dissatisfaction was known to exist. His resignation had the effect to destroy those combinations and insure the success of the whole ticket.—If this was not the sole motive of Mr. Fuller in presenting his resignation, it was at least the honest purpose of those who desired him to do it, and to him the highest credit was heartily accorded for his timely and magnanimous action.

The committee which had fortunately been assembled from various parts of the county to arrange a series of public meetings and for other purposes, took into consideration this unexpected duty, with careful regard to the welfare and expressed preferences of the party. They had before them the vote of the convention officially reported as follows:

	1st ball.	2d ball.	3d ball.	4 ball.
Chadwick,	8	withdrawn.		
Dickerson,	2	withdrawn.		
Wagner,	7	14	17	16
Fuller,	8	11	11	18
Andrews,	9	9	6 withdr'n	

This vote showed by a large majority what was already known to the committee, that the party sentiment of the county was in favor of conceding to the Bradford district the nomination of the candidate for sheriff as well as that of the candidate for Assembly.

It also showed that the individual strength of J. L. Andrews was greater than that of either of the other candidates, he having received a plurality of one upon the first ballot. It was known to the committee, and perhaps generally known, that Mr. Andrews received the support of the delegates from his own precinct in the county convention; that they adhered to him and continued to vote for him until his withdrawal, and that the three Andrews delegates who went to *Wagner* upon the third ballot were from other parts of the county, as was also shown by the fact that if was one of the Bradford borough delegates who announced the withdrawal of Mr. Andrews in favor of *P. M. Fuller.* By this action of Mr. Andrews Mr. Fuller was nominated. When he resigned it was thus very naturally the desire of Mr. Fuller's friends that Mr. Andrews should be selected to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Having in view, therefore, the purpose to choose as a candidate one who should

First—Represent the Bradford district, to which the party generally had yielded this nomination;

Second—The great individual popularity of the candidate in his own district, as shown by the vote of the convention and otherwise;

Third—The expressed preference of the friends of Mr. Fuller, who had been first nominated by Mr. Andrews' influence, the committee made their selection. When the choice fell unanimously upon J. L. Andrews a howl went up from the camps of the Democrats and Greenbackers which showed that they had been hurt.

And they were dismayed by this nomination. They were forced to some desperate exertion or expedient, and they very foolishly escorted to falsehood. Lying is not only the most convenient weapon with which to attack an opponent, but because it is so easy to use and sometimes so effectual, we always expect to see it launched into the air of a political campaign, especially by those who, through long habit, have become accustomed to its use. But falsehood is like the weapon of the savages—the boomerang, which returns with unfailing accuracy to hit the one who throws it.

It was first charged against Mr. Andrews that he was substituted on the ticket, through the efforts of the Chairman of the County Committee, because he threatened to use his influence against some portion of the State ticket. Without waiting for a denial, this theory was abandoned, and in the next issue of a certain campaign paper it was asserted that Mr. Fuller had sold the office for so much *money. If* this were true, Mr. Fuller would certainly have been an unfit candidate of the Republican party. But it is false, and he has so stated in the columns of the DAILY ERA over his own signature. It is not necessary to add the denial of the County Committee. To all fair-minded citizens, who know either Mr. Fuller or Mr. Andrews, this calumny is settled.

As to the other charge, if it is worthy of any consideration, the Chairman of the County Committee is competent to dispose of it. He pronounces it an unmitigated *falsehood*, and adds the testimony of the facts. While he would earnestly urge that the vote upon the State ticket should represent at least the full strength of the party in McKean county, not for the safety of the ticket, which has been assured for months and is now generally conceded, but rather for the welfare of the party and the credit of its organization here, he would never plan a scheme to call to its aid the support of any man who could be guilty of the mean and treasonable conduct falsely attributed to Mr. Andrews. It would be unsafe and unwise. In the next place the course attributed to Mr. Andrews is denied by the fact that he had no ground for complaint against the party. He was sustained to the last by the delegates from his own district in the convention, and when his nomination seemed doubtful voluntarily withdrew from the contest in favor of Mr. Fuller. He was elected a member of the county committee, and would not have withheld his influence or vote in favor of the ticket nominated. Immediately after the convention he assured Mr. Fuller of his support, and the cordial relations of these gentlemen have never been *disturbed.*—Without intentional reflection upon the candidate of any other party it may be said that Mr. Andrews has a character which commands respect in the community where he lives. He is a man of capability, energy, integrity and fidelity

active support in this campaign of stern, unflinching exemplars of Christian morality in his own community. Will you accept their resignations, or are you more ready to take the word of the enemy?

It is due to the Republicans of McKean county that the action of the committee should be thus fully explained. This duty we have now discharged. Yours remains to be done.

If the Republicans of each section of the county, east, west, north and south are true to each other, J. L. Andrews will be elected sheriff of McKean county by the same vote that will elect Mr. Smith for District Attorney and Mr. Barbour for Prothonotary.

T. J. MELVIN, *Secretary.*

R. B. STONE,
Chairman Co. Rep. Com.

IT is currently reported that the manifesto of Gen. M'Candless, in which he declared that the evidence taken by his deputy, one Atwell, did not show the oil producers had made out a case against the carrying companies, was the joint production of Gen. M'Candless, J. Simpson Africa and Atwell. If this be true Mr. Africa's heart is not bursting with that grief at the oil producers' difficulties that he would have them believe. One thing is certain, however, Mr. Africa has had full control of the office of Internal Affairs ever since M'Candless was elected Secretary. Gen. M'Candless has not been in his office at Harrisburg during the three years and a half of his official tenure long enough to become acquainted with his clerks. Mr. Africa has done all the work of the Secretary, and it would not be surprising if he had something to do with the preparation of that document which upset the hopes of the oil producers, especially when he took the pains to look over the testimony at the Monongahela House in Pittsburgh. Gen. M'Candless is certainly not sufficiently conversant with the duties of his office to prepare such a document, and it would not be strange if it was drawn up by Mr. Africa, who does all the rest of M'Candless' work.

THE Manhattan Savings Institution in New York was robbed of nearly three millions of dollars in securities and money last Saturday morning by a band of masked burglars. The burglars entered the janitor's sleeping room, handcuffed him and his wife, and forced him to surrender the keys of the vault and the secret of the combination of the lock. They then entered the vault, where they remained nearly three hours, breaking open the safe, and rifling it of a portion of its contents. They carried away $2,747,700 in bonds and $11,600 in cash. Of the bonds, $2,500,700 are registered and $166,000 are payable to the order of the Institution. The numbers of these are given below, and it is not believed that the thieves will profit largely from their robbery. The bank has decided to take the benefit of the sixty days act, in order to prevent a disastrous run. There is no clew to the burglars, but the conduct of the janitor has caused some suspicion to fall on him.—*Tribune.*

SENATOR CONKLING delivered a speech in Philadelphia last Friday night. The meeting was held in the Academy of Music, which was crowded to suffocation and hundreds were unable to get admission. No such meeting has been held in Philadelphia since the nomination of Grant in 1872. Senator Conkling had a magnificent reception. He was met at the depot by Gov. Hartranft, Mayor Stokely, and Senator Cameron, and escorted to the Continental Hotel, where dinner was served. He was escorted to the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock by the Union Club, 300 strong. He was received with cheers all along the route, and when he alighted at the hall the street was blockaded to an extent that made it difficult for the officers to clear a passage for him. When he appeared before the audience he was received with tremendous cheering. Mr. Conkling's speech was one of his best and carried the audience by storm.

THE storm of Wednesday last which swept along the Atlantic coast and westward as far as the Allegany Mountains, was peculiarly disastrous. Philadelphia papers are full of accounts concerning it. One says four hundred houses were unroofed and another says six hundred and fifty. If five hundred buildings were increased and partially destroyed the damage in that city must have been enormous. It is too soon yet, they say, to calculate the damages inflicted. Reports from all over the storm visited sections tell almost the same story. Shipping suffered severely, and many vessels were lost entirely, while others were wrecked. In New York the damage to property was fearful. It will be many days before the whole tale is told, and when it is all summed up it will be found that as yet the half has not been told us.—*Era.*

NOTHING could be more affecting than the efforts of the Democracy to escape from the toils of a third party, which they had laid all over the State to catch Republican votes. You don't catch old birds with straw, and therefore they would have done better had they sowed wheat at the beginning, the moral of which is that you cannot entice intelligent men into a scheme to benefit business by increasing the "promises to pay" of the Government to an unlimited amount, when business has been brought to a condition to render resumption naturally possible and sure. The flat money intrigue of the Democracy has proven too much for that party. But it must stick to the end of the fight, which is a horrible feature in the affair that the Democracy did not anticipate when they started it.

WHEN the facts are considered, the present discouragement of the Democratic leaders is not surprising. Their State ticket is ultimately lost. This became apparent to them as soon as they found out that a bargain could be made with the Nationals. They then turned their attention to the Legislature; but to this are met by the fact that of the twenty-four Senators holding over, twenty-one are Republicans. With this fact staring them in the face and the knowledge that their opponents are alert, and that the Republicans have never failed to control the Legislature when united, it must be admitted that the Democrats have had up hill work before them all through the campaign, and that there is no probability of their reaching level ground.

IN response to a letter from the Grand Council of Oil Producers, asking his views upon certain sections of the Constitution, General Hoyt replied, saying: "These provisions of the Constitution were intended to compel the railroads and canal companies of the State to the performance of their duties as common carriers with fairness and equality, without discrimination, to all persons doing business over their lines. The policy is just and right. If called to a position requiring official action, I would recommend and approve any legislation necessary and appropriate to carry into effect the sections of the Constitution referred to."

THE Tribune asks these pertinent questions: If the cipher despatches are forged, what responsible person dares to so assert? If a single important dispatch has been attributed to the wrong person, what one of all the coparceners has the courage to name that dispatch? If any one of them has been wrongly translated, why does not the person by whom it was received produce the key? If anybody thinks the translations erroneous, wholly or in any part, why does he not produce another key or interpretation which will fit?

IN the XVIth Congressional District the Democrats are secretly playing into the hands of the Greenbackers. There are three candidates in the field for Congress, but the Democratic nominee is only a figure-head for the hard-money element. The rest of the party is expected to vote for the nominee of the Greenbackers. J. I. Mitchell, the Republican candidate, was elected two years ago by 1,478 majority. He is making a vigorous canvass, and as the Greenback column shows signs of weakening, the chances of his re-election are considered good.

THE Pittsburg evening *Telegraph*, one of the liveliest papers in the Smoky City, heretofore independent in politics, has hoisted the names of Hoyt, Stone, Agnew and Africa, and advocates their election. A curious compound, it must be admitted, but it shows that Hoyt is regarded as the coming governor, or his name would not have been placed at the head of the ticket.

THE Greenbackers did not carry a single county in Indiana, and there are only three counties in which they were not left with the lightest vote of all the parties. No member of the Legislature was elected by a distinctive Greenback vote. —*Phila. Times.*

The Republican candidate for Prothonotary is a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, and having labored years in his paper, for the best interests of the people and the development of the material interests of the county, he is entitled to the position, and we hope to see him elected.—*Eldred Eagle.*

A Sudden Death.

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation—one moment at our side in the flush of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless our tears. Every excessively fat person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or apolexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and its use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not actually decayed past all repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Berries gathered in California by the Great Indian Doctor, possessing a Tonic, Catharitic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or retarded from age, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It invigorates the appetite, aids digestion, and gives tone and action to the important and vitalizing system. Purifying the blood it thus prevents by internal action, what, externally and applied to the skin, forms the pimple and so disfigures their healthy features.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BILIOUS, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or LIVER complaints, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle invites its adoption in every family. Price 75 cts. Six cases of three cases each sent by express, Duty Free, for $5.00, charges to be paid by consignee. Does not stain the skin, is not a cosmetic, but a permanent, safe and natural beautifier.

Put up in large bottles, and in pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

13-3w 11] MRS. H. L. HUMPHAMS.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 10-1y

NEW STOCK

AT

NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make; and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	23 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. ..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO

The McKean Democrat.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 31, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 368, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. WHITEHILL, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m.; and Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

EPISCOPAL—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M. L. Armstrong.

Asst Burgess—H. L. McCoy.

Council—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L. Rogers H D Hamlin R L Knapp E G Brown B Sartwell L Burlingame

Burgess Clerk—F. P. Walker O W Gallup

Justices—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A D Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Apples sell for two dollars a barrel in Olean.

—General Kane was a caller at the MCKEAN DEMOCRAT office to-day.

—It is said that Tom. McGoldrick's is the Democratic headquarters in Bradford.

—Be at the polls early next Tuesday morning and see that your friends are there.

—It only takes from one to three weeks to ship freight from Jamestown to Smithport.

—Read Capt. Fuller's card on the editorial page and be convinced that he is *not* a candidate for Sheriff.

—The promulgation for and starting with the cavalcade to attend the meeting at Bradford on Tuesday made one think of war times.

—The Brezel Hotel is crowded with guests, and ranks as one of the most popular hotels in the city of Buffalo. Its popularity is deserving.

—The Bradford papers report that the man Edgar who was stabbed by Hop Sing the Chinaman, a short time since, is able to be about the house.

—Bradford has a very efficient police force, and in that capacity are obliging and gentlemanly. None of them are more so than officer Edick.

—Captain Ernhout is said to be an excellent cavalry man. His easy and graceful manners while in charge of the parade on Tuesday were observed by all.

—Remember the Republican meeting at Norwich to-night, the one at Kane Friday night and also the one at Sawyer City Saturday night. These being about the last meetings of this campaign we hope they will be attended fully.

—If our readers will bear with us until next week we will pay more attention to their wants in the future. Many advertisements have been unavoidably crowded out of late owing to the great pressure of political matter to which the paper has been subjected.

—On Monday morning a brakeman on one of the eastern bound freights named Mullen lost his balance as the train approached Cameron, and fell to the track. Both legs were broken at the ankles, and his head so badly injured that he died in a few hours.—*Elk Democrat.*

—Our people were treated to a genuine serenade by the Port Allegany Band on Monday evening last. The boys came here on Monday to be ready to start for Bradford on the following morning to play at the great meeting at the latter place. No better band exists in this part of the State.

—While Wm. Gibson, of Fox township, was at work on the trestle work of the railroad at Duguscahonda, on Tuesday afternoon, a heavy timber fell on his head, killing him instantly. Deceased, who was a carpenter by trade, was about thirty years of age. He leaves a wife and three children.—*Elk Democrat.*

—One of the most thriving industries of Ceres village is a newly erected shingle mill, of which our old democratic friend O. P. Coon is part proprietor. It is supplied with a powerful steam engine and all necessary machinery, and turns out the best quality of shingles about as fast as one can count. It appears to be a flourishing institution, and we hope Ol. will get rich out of it.

—The meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening was not as fully attended as it would have been had not that day been the one appointed for the great rally at Bradford, to which a large delegation from this section went, and from which it was impossible to return in time to attend as largely here as was expected. However quite a number were present to hear the excellent speeches of Dr. J. C. Allen, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Smith, of Port Allegany.

—The commissioner of pensions has recently addressed a letter to a correspondent in Massachusetts which is of interest to ex-soldiers and applicants for pensions. Many of the latter class, believing that the services of a pension claim agent are necessary, pay large fees out of all proportion for the work done. The substance of the commissioner's letter is to the effect that the applicant himself is the most competent person to push his own claim, and can obtain the necessary blanks from the pension office, or, if he needs assistance, any lawyer or magistrate of his neighborhood is competent to draw up all the requisite papers. It is not necessary to suffer the exactions of professional claim agent.

The Meeting Thursday Night.

Although but short notice was given of the meeting in this place last Thursday evening it was well attended. The speakers were Rev. J. A. Copeland, of Bradford, Hon. John I. Mitchell and E. R. Mayo, each of whom made addresses of some length. Mr. Copeland spoke first and devoted most of his time to the county ticket. He extolled Mr. Andrews in particular, as his personal knowledge of his social standing, integrity and ability enabled him to vouch for his worthiness as a candidate for the office to which he aspired. He also gave it as his opinion that every man on the ticket would compare favorably with their opponents on the tickets, and that their known ability and honesty should entitle them to the support of their party and friends. Mr. Mayo then took the floor and spoke for an hour on finance. He is familiar with this theme and his clear and forcible discussion of this subject indicated that he had given it a good deal of thought and study. Mr. Mitchell was then called upon, but on account of the lateness of the hour spoke but a short time. His remarks, however, were to the point, as they always are. He is a thorough student of political economy, and a man of rare ability. He is sound on every vital subject that is agitating the body politic, and is capable and ever ready to express his convictions. All in all, the meeting was a success.

A Grand Success.

Notwithstanding the ungentlemanly slurs of the Bradford *Era* penny-a-liner, the Smethport delegation at the great meeting at Bradford on Tuesday was conceded by all parties to be, in point of numbers and respectability, worthy of just pride. Considering the distance to be travelled and the discomforts attending so long a journey it was something surprising that eighty horsemen could be mustered from this section to take part in the parade. To put the honor where it justly belongs we must give F. N. Taylor the main credit for the success of the representation. He pledged fifty horsemen from this section, and more than redeemed his pledge by furnishing eighty. But it took hard work to do it, and his labors were unceasing night and day. All honor to Frank. We wish there were one hundred thousand earnest young Republicans like him in McKean county.

A Card.

BRADFORD, Oct. 30, 1878.

To Capt. E. A. Ernhout and Staff:

We notice with regret the article which appeared in to-day's issue of the *Era*, wherein the reporter of said paper in his report of the parade yesterday reflects upon the Smethport delegation. His whole statement is unqualifiedly false and entirely uncalled for. We publicly tender our sincere thanks to you and your comrades for your fine turnout, splendid display and aid to our parade, and assure you that we gratefully appreciate your efforts.

JOSEPH POST, Chief Marshall,
FRANK A. LAPHAM, Aid.

H. M. JOHNSON, W. M. HURBAND, H. J. NORRIS, CAPT. BARUM, } Marshals.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit 37-tf.

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ELDRED, Pa., Oct. 29, 1878.

There is still activity in and about this village in the way of building stores, residences, and so on. The Dolan House on the old Eldred Hotel site is going up rapidly and painted as fast as finished. Barton & Roberts have moved into their new store and the goods are on the shelves. The postoffice is in this building. An addition, 24x40 feet is being built. The J. P. Charles, C. B. Jackson, Anthony, and Archibald buildings are approaching completion. The plank road is completed to Prentiss Vale and nearly finished from there to Duke Center. From the Summit and head of Boyd Valley, I learn of these items: The Parshall & Tallman well on Getchell lease is down 1824 feet and good for 30 barrels. Leo Phillips has purchased the narrow strip between the swetch and railroad and will build a hotel on it. J. D. Grant is an object of charity and ought to be looked after. Eldred Bennett and C. B. Jackson are about to put in a force pump to be used in case of fire. The Boyington hotel has been sold to Simple and Stewart and will be converted into a restaurant and lunch room. C. M. Coleman has opened a real estate office. On Indian Creek we observe that the well on Keyes farm is completed and doing about 30 barrels. The Bennett and Brown well on Meeks Creek, toward Haymaker, is down to sand. Dimmick well on Dodge farm, is dry. Gelm & Co. commenced drilling. Vandyke well is being drilled deeper. There are seven rigs up about two miles from Oil Center, two of which are being drilled. Young & Willett's No. 4 in Boyd Valley down 600 feet; No. 5, 200 feet. Nye & Co., are building a rig on Spencer farm. Avery Brown well, down 500 feet. Boyd. No. 3, 1200 feet and fishing. Leon Evans has commenced a rig on the Johnson & Boyd farm.

GARLOCK HOLLOW.

Swingle & Coon on J. C. Corwin farm, about one mile from the Fisher well on the ridge, is drilling and down about 500 feet. Book & Zink on the Bingham tract have a rig up. Swingle & Co. No. 2 is finished and is doing much better than had been reported. Wm. Chambers has No. 2 rig up near the second trestle. A Mr. Thompson has a rig near by nearly ready. W. A. Thompson & J. S. Thompson No. 1, on the Tarbell & Buters lot is just commencing to drill. No. 2 rig commenced.

OIL VALLEY.

O. Noble has on his Keating tract nine producing wells and No. 10 is down 600 feet. There are some half-dozen rigs up in that locality by different parties. Mrs. S. Baldwin, who has been sick so long is on the mend. Dr. Chrisman has 19 producing wells in little Boyd Valley and three more wells are under way on his 105 acre lot. The Swett well on the Barrett farm, Indian Creek is producing 6 barrels a day. There was a stabbing affray at Duke Center last evening (the 28,) at the American House. The Oil City Boiler Works are paying off their men at Duke Center and at Indian Creek.

RIXFORD.

The McDonald well on the McCullough farm is just commencing. The Mills well No. 2 near the depot is doing about 100 barrels. Cooper Bros. No. 4 is down about 1000 feet, and "Little George" well near the same is down 1000 feet with tools lost. Brookins No. 3, down 1000 feet. R. Bly down 500 feet. McKeon No. 7 200 feet. The Doe & Felt well up the Rixford Hollow is down 700 feet, and Sumner & Pratt on the hill is down 200 feet. DELTA.

From Bradford

OCT. 29, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I notice that the Democrats have placed on their ticket this fall, a candidate for county surveyor. Recently I met their candidate, Mr. Willer, and stated to him that this is not the proper year for an election to that office and that an election could not be made to fill it until 1880. If he continues to keep his name up as a candidate, or any number should choose to vote for him, it cannot accomplish anything. In 1875 Mr. Crosby, of Potter county, was elected county surveyor and the return of the election forwarded to Harrisburg the same as for the other officers elected. The Secretary of Internal Affairs returned a notice that it was not the proper year, and that the election was void. The act of April 9th 1850, provided that a county surveyor should be elected that year and every third year thereafter. Section 5 of the same act provides that:—In case of any vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county to appoint a competent person, being a practical surveyor, to fill such vacancy until the time prescribed by this act for the election of said officers.

By this it will be readily seen that 1877 was the year in which to elect, and not again until 1880. The appointment by court to fill vacancy of certain other county offices may be limited to the succeeding general election, but such is not the case with this office.

G. H. LYON, Co. Surveyor.

Daring Outrage.

A most dastardly attempt was made to rob and maim one of our citizens on Saturday evening last. Mr. Hatch was proceeding to his home on State street at about 9 o'clock, and had entered his front gate when a man, who was evidently lying in wait for him, sprang up from behind some shrubs and struck him a terrible blow on his forehead with a large stone. Mr. Hatch was knocked down and partially stunned, but was able to resist the scoundrel's attempt to rob him. Mr. Hatch struggled vigorously calling for help at the same time. The fellow ran off; although search was made after him no trace could be found. So sudden and unexpected was the attack, that Mr. Hatch is unable to describe the personal appearance of his assailant. Mr. Hatch was badly cut on the forehead, but the frontal bone was not fractured. Had the blow fallen on the side or back of the head, Mr. Hatch must inevitably have been killed. Inasmuch as this attack was made on one of our principal thoroughfares, at a comparatively early hour in the evening when there was quite a number of people moving to and fro in the vicinity, this dastardly attack must be characterized as a singularly bold and brutal attempt to rob and perhaps to murder.—*Olean Times.*

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

MARRIED.

YOUNG—DAY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 30, 1878, by Rev O. J. Rose, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG to Miss JENNIE DAY, both of Farmers Valley, Pa.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—The Bradford Mutual is a home institution, and makes a specialty of farm property.

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22. m-3

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger.
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Tarageumus and Amaroces cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

RECENT SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Recent scientific investigation has brought to light some singular facts, one of which is that the surest remedy for all bilious, lung nervous and skin diseases is Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all those diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 eow, 1 y

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance" but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleepless-ness is dyspepsia of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of those disagreeing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. It invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction to every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1 00 For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa 15-15 eow, 1 y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-34 eow26t.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mother that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother songs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

LEGAL.

Notice.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM FORGIT, of Bradford, McKean County, Pa., who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, in and for said district.

E. L. BARTON, Assignee.

Cor. 5th Ave. & Grant st., Pittsburg, Pa. Oct. 12, 1878.

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the western District of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of P. K. Knight of the township of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

B. W. GREEN, Assignee.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1878.—32-3t

Auditor's Notice.

Use of Thos. Connelly vs. Charles L. Black and P. E. Driese. } No. 370, Sept. Term 1878.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to distribute money in the sheriff's hands arising from the sale of defendant's real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bradford on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims upon said funds must present them or else be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

H. KING, Auditor.

no49

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL, and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 20, 1878, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 18th day of November, 1878, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, October 25, 1878, and the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

List of Jurors

ADJOURNED SEPTEMBER TERM, 1878.

Annin—Dillenbeck, Moses
Bradford Borough—Emery, O G, Gregg, Robert, Moorehouse, Joseph
Bradford—Foster Eli, Knox Charles, Pike George
Ceres—Carter, V. P., Hackett, G N., Hargraves J M, Wells, Edgar
Corydon—Tome Phillip
Eldred—Barret, J. C, Carpenter, Oscar, Fowler, A R, Kaughman, S, Moody Gilbert, Strong, J G, Starkweather, F
Hamilton Housler John
Keating—Breckham Adam, Olds F C
Lafayette—Baldwin, F. M, Hoop John
Liberty—Crozier James, Deater R S., Hastings, F F, Heath L L, Vosburgh O H
Norwich—Burdick G. A., Gallup, N. C. Jr, Sergeant—Howard D W
Smethport—Douglass, Charles, Moore G R., Sartwell R
Wetmore—Jones Charles

Trial List.

ADJOURNED SEPT. TERM, 1878.

Daniel J Keyes vs Alvin Hooker 39 June T 1874—Ejectment in Eldred township
Lavina A Hall vs Wm. & Edgar McCullough 327 Sept T 1875—Eject. land in Otto township
Wm W Richardson vs C S Whitney 215 Sept T 1876—Sum. in Assumpsit
Use of Nelson Hooker vs Jacob Coss 135 Feb T 1877—Sci. Fa. in assumpsit
D M Wright vs S S Moses 189 Feb T 1877—For. At. and upon promises
I. H Dolley vs Acre & Wetmore 35 June T 1877—Replevin
Use of Mary A Murphy vs John Quigley 330 June T 1877—Case in at rossler
Sarah L Spence Houghtaling vs Catharine Parker et al—80 Sept T 1877—Eject. land in Bradford borough.
Burdett Chandler vs Henry N. Howell 137 Sept T 1877—Replevin
John T Noye Sons vs O G Emery 146 Sept. T —Case upon promises
Use of Mary Cantwell vs Jas. & Kate Harkins 151 Sept T—Case in slander
F W Davis and M D Harris vs John C Drake et al 2-2 Sept T 1877—Eject. land in Bradford township
Frank N Taylor vs Tim Mullin 13 Dec T 1877—Appeal from J. P. Ward
Manly & Schofield vs Tim Mullin 15 " " Appeal from J. P. Ward
J H Burrs vs Tim Mullin 16 Dec T 1877—Appeal from Justice Pe ce Ward.
W F Ormsbee vs John Stoddard 187 Dec T 1877—Judgment noperd
John H Holcomb vs E H Alvord 338 Dec T 1877—Ejectment land in Annin township
Hooker & Harrison vs Bradford Oil Co. 321 Dec T 1877—Ejectment land in Eldred township
Granger & Co. vs L. L. Chadwick 328 Dec. T. 1877—Appeal from J P Ackley
James McGuffey vs Marcus Holmes 79 Feb T 1878—Ejectment land in Bradford township
John M. Keating vs Wesley Lafoon et al 122 Ejectment land in Otto township
Jno. Geo. Schonkers and Lena Wendel 153 Feb T 1878—Trespass in case
Clark Buel et al vs Roberts & Carter 75 June T 1878—Ejectment land in Ceres township
J K Smith vs George Byron 243 June T 1878—Capias Trespass et al case
Clark, Wilcox & Little vs Olcott, Bradford & Wetmore 314 June T 1878—Appeal from award of viewers
A T Newell vs same 315 June T. 1878—Appeal from award of viewers
Geo. M. Welch vs same 322 June T 1878—Appeal from award of viewers
Oak Shade Oil Co vs C A Hotchkiss et al 341 June T 1878—Ejectment land in Otto township
Brown & Norris and Howe & Cook vs Dempsey Bros 365 June T 1878—Replevin
Wm. W. Bronson vs May Cook et al 400 June T 1878—Ejectment Bradford township
W E Vandergrift vs O A Childs 318 Sept T 1878—Case in assumpsit
D V Shepard vs Sarah Howard 408 Sep T 1878—Appeal from J. P. Smith.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Newcomer, deceased, late of Otto township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. L. LEWIS, Adm'r
Duke Center, McKean Co., Pa
Oct. 23, 1878—15-51 6t

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, of Cortland County, superintendent of Northumberland County, a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3,00, and for each additional branch $1,00 extra. E. L. KNAPP,
Sec'y of Board.
15-50-tf

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, C. S KING, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the fifth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person excepting the Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote tickets, printed, written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate bal ot-boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1874.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Elections shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an actis or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite, or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section in behalf to every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

An act entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to take and hold in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom it is received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and affected by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by inspectors officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election hold under this act shall, before entering upon their duties duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judges. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails readily to perform what is required of him by this act, that fact, affirmed and sworn to before the next alderman, justice of the peace or associate judge of the county, by any elector present, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or offenders so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed to depose and say that to the best of his knowledge and belief, which said witness has been a resident of the district as aforesaid for two months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which has been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The name and residence shall also be taken and where the tax alleged to be paid by the witness was assessed, and when and where said tax was paid, and if by a collector, the time for which he was collector, and the receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the said witness shall make oath or affirmation that he has lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

If the right of person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to vote by reason of the fact that his father, if living, was naturalized, or if dead was entitled to vote at the time of making the affidavit, or the age of 21 and under 22 years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year, or if a native born citizen of the State one year, or if having previously been a citizen of the State has resided therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district where he shall offer to vote ten days immediately preceding such election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which has been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The name and residence shall also be taken and where the tax alleged to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when and where said tax was paid, and if by a collector, the time for which he was collector, and the receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the said affidavit shall make oath or affirmation that he has lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

And the inspectors or clerks shall enter in their respective lists the names of persons so proven to vote, with the additions of their places of residence, and the naturalized voters shall be entered separately from the native voters.

SEC. 11. Any person who shall vote at any election authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth, not being a qualified elector, or who shall vote more than once at the same election, or who shall vote out of the district to which he may belong, unless he be removed therefrom, and has resided in the district from which he offers to vote for the period required by this act, or who shall receive directly or indirectly any money or reward, or any promise to procure the same, or any other thing of value, for his vote at any election, or who shall pay or treat any person with a view to influence his vote at any election, or who shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or who shall challenge any person who offers to vote, or who shall induce any person to challenge a right to vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all or said officers and certified by overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office; or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridan of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridan of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet be filed and the day, and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like others are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto forthwith deliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city or in coubles, townships or

My Kingdom in the Clouds.

I sat and gazed into the burning sky
Where, like some dying king, the parting day,
In calm majestic pre-eminence of decay,
Lighted his pyre, that he a king might die,
And I, whose thought upsoars on wider wings,
Since thy pure soul has breathed into my life
A quickened kinship with diviner things—
I beheld there, remote from din and strife,
A spacious solitude, where thou and I
Might reign untrammelled by the pace of time,
Blow with thy freetest wish the cloud waste thrill
And, like some sweet unmechanical rhyme
Bind with melodious impulse to thy will
And I, strong in thy love, unqualifiedly
Would greet the pass of dread eternity.

—Scribner.

Milling an Ancient Art.

In tracing the history of the world back to the earliest ages among all nations we find reference to bread as the staff of life. The American Miller in a History of Milling thus alludes to the ancient art. Milling is one of the most venerable of all arts. No sooner has a tribe or nation emerged from the darkest barbarism, than we find some means brought into requisition for the pulverization of grain preparatory to baking it into bread. We shall see, further on, that all nations have employed in their earliest stages, essentially the same means for reducing grain, and that, after all, our improved methods of milling are merely modifications of the rough pounding and rasping practiced two thousand years ago, and more. With the first written documents of a nation, appear allusions to mills, and in most instances their invention is assigned to some god or demi-god. Thus, mills are pictured out on the hieroglyphics of Egypt; and the operations of milling and baking, as then carried on, can now be seen portrayed on the monument of the misty past. In the Bible, allusions are made to the mills in the first and oldest of the books composing it. So in Homer, the Bible of the Greeks, the reduction of grain to meal is mentioned as one of the operations of the household. It is a trite saying that the civilization of a nation may be known by the bread it eats. This is quite as applicable to the nations of antiquity as to those of the present time. The Egyptians were noted for their excellence in the art of baking, and it is well known that Egypt was the cradle of science and philosophy. Undoubtedly the Greeks were the most cultivated and perfect specimens of humanity that the ancient worlds affords, and we find that for a long period of time Greeks monopolized the branch of baking among the Romans. Among the galaxy of Grecian states, Athens stood pre-eminent, and the Athenians were noted for the excellence of their bread.

Adaptability.

As a general thing, lads have their own ideas concerning the occupation they desire to follow in life, and are grievously disappointed if circumstances prevent them from following the bent of their inclinations. It is true that the natural bent is of service in helping to decide on a calling for life. And yet, come to think of it, it is very hard to pick out the tastes that were born with us, and those that come by early education. Daniel Webster would have followed the sea if his father had not turned his mind in an opposite direction. He set his two boys to argue cases with one another. His first case was in behalf of a captive woodchuck, which they had in a trap. Zeke was for drowning it, and made out a very good case. But when it came Daniel's turn he put quite another face on the question. His appeal was so effective that the old man roared out "Zeke, do you let that woodchuck go!" A great seedsman and florist said he never took any interest in plants until he bought a geranium to help sell his painted flower pots. That one went off so quickly that he bought two more and placed in his window, which were likewise quickly sold. From these small beginnings grew up a large and prosperous business. He was settled in life before he began the study of plants and flowers, but he carried his practical knowledge to a rare extent. And yet he began without any particular "fancy for it." The fact is, there is a wonderful adaptability in the human mind to almost anything resolutely required of it. Like the old Indian who was laboriously munching a very hard crust, and was asked if he liked it, he replied. "It is my victual and I will like him!" So, boys, say, "It is my work and I will like him." If it is right and honorable work you will be sure to succeed.

Persian Stoves.

I've just heard of the queer way the Persians have of keeping themselves warm in their houses during cold weather. They place in the middle of the room a pan of burning charcoal under a sort of table or frame which holds up a large wadded quilt that reaches the floor on all sides, like a tent. This must look almost like keeping the fire warm. Then the family sit around the droll stove, with their legs and arms under the quilt, and when they wish to go to sleep, they put themselves half under the quilt, and so keep nice and warm until the morning. That's easy enough for Persians to do, because, as I'm told, they never undress at night, but just roll themselves in coverings and lie down anywhere.

Perhaps you would not find such arrangements in your homes quite as comfortable as soft beds and cozy blankets in well warmed rooms. However, the Persian winter is not as cold as ours, I suppose.

Prof Lewis Swift, of Rochester, well known as a discoverer of comets, describes a meteorite recently obtained from Augusta county, Virginia. Three others, of similar general characteristics, have been found in that part of Virginia, and it is surmised that they all fell in one shower of stones. The extreme dimensions of this meteorite are eighteen, eleven and one-half, and eight inches; its weight is one hundred and fifty two pounds. It was originally found in 1858 or 1859, on a farm near Staunton, by a negro who noticed its great weight, and carried it five miles to find a purchaser, but vainly, though he offered it for $1. It laid for several years behind a blacksmith's shop. Then it was used in building a stone fence, but as it was heavy and shapeless, it soon fell out. A dentist afterward selected it as suitable for use as an anvil in hammering out gold plates. The stone next formed part of the wall of a cistern, and was there recognized for the first time as a meteorite by Mr N. A. Miller, of Staunton.

Domestic Receipts.

Cloudy—An excellent receipt: Six cups of white sugar, one and a half of vinegar, one of molasses, and a teaspoonful of butter. Cook about forty minutes.

Indian Pudding—Let a quart of milk come to a boil, stir in meal, slowly, not enough to make it too thick. When it is smooth take it off the stove, put in salt and molasses to taste; add two beaten eggs. Then pour a pint of cold milk over. Bake until quite brown, that will be nearly an hour. It is quite as good without the eggs.

Hop Yeast—Take eight potatoes, a small handful of hops, boil together until the potatoes are done, then take out the hops and mash the potatoes; then add two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, and half a cup of salt. Stir them as you would for paste; then pour the mixture boiling hot and stir well, and add a cup of yeast to make it rise; the above will make one gallon of hop yeast.

Cure for Dyspepsia—One ounce pulverized charcoal; one ounce magnesia (calcined); one half ounce ginger. Have a druggist compound it; take a teaspoonful of the mixture and drink with half a glass of cold water after each meal.

"Rough and Ready" Rug—Take your "Hubbie's" old clothes and cut in pieces one inch square; string them through the center on linen thread, sew these in the shape of a coil or oblong on a piece of some heavy material.

Cooked Icing—One cup white coffee sugar; cover with water, let it boil hard. Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth; put it in the sugar while boiling, beat the white constantly until almost cold. It is splendid with flavoring.

Sponge Cake—Take four eggs to one teacup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teacup of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake in a quick oven. This cake is very delicate and palatable, and as some of our good sisters are averse to the use of grease in their food they will find this recipe of service perhaps.

Oyster Shortcake—This is very nice, and the pastry can be made as for any other shortcake, and while the cake is baking boil one quart of oysters with half a cup of water, half cup milk, and half a cup of butter; season with pepper and salt, and thicken with a spoonful of corn starch; when the cake is done split open and spread the oysters between the pieces.

Farmer's Cake—One egg and the yolk of another, one cup of sugar, a lump of butter as large as a hen's egg, half a nutmeg, one of thin sour cream, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of saleratus, one cup heaping full of flour; beat the eggs, sugar, and butter together, then add cream and saleratus, nutmeg and flour last. If you wish it extra nice, put in the whites of two eggs and use white pulverized sugar and one teaspoonful of the essence of lemon; leave out the nutmeg.

Corn Starch Pudding—To be molded in cups and eaten cold with cream and sugar: One and one half tablespoonfuls of sugar. Heat the milk to near boiling; add the corn starch previously dissolved in some of the cold milk, then the egg, let it boil up once or twice, stirring briskly; flavor to taste, and wet the cups in cold water before putting the custard in.

Judge Story's Reading in Bed.

The late Judge Story, when a boy, had an inordinate love of reading, and indulged it even after retiring at night. One evening he had been reading in bed, as usual, with the candle on a chest. He soon fell asleep without putting out the candle, which in some way was overturned, and set fire to the bedclothes. His mother, below stairs, smelled something burning, and commenced a search in all the rooms on the lower floor. Discovering nothing, she was puzzled, but suddenly remembered that Joseph had gone to bed with a candle. "It must be in Joseph's room," she exclaimed, and rushed up one flight of stairs, while the father rushed up another. He reached the room first, and, on opening the door, was almost suffocated by the smoke. The mother, entering by another door, pressed to the bedside, and, though badly burned and half smothered, lifted the senseless boy in her arms, and carried him down stairs. The fire was extinguished, and Joseph, by prompt treatment, was brought to consciousness again. It was a lesson for life, and no more reading in bed was allowed in that household.

Some interesting experiments made in Germany in the production of local anæsthesia show that if the hand be immersed for a short time in ice-water severe pain is caused, but that no such pain is produced on immersing the hand in cold alcohol, not even when the temperature of the alcohol is as low as five degrees Cent. Glycerine was found to possess a similar property. Ether occasioned pain, and quicksilver more acute pain still, causing the speedy withdrawal of the finger when plunged into this liquid at a temperature of three degrees. It was next ascertained that on the finger being held for a long time in alcohol having a temperature of five degrees Cent. no pain was experienced, and, although the finger distinctly perceived the faintest touch, sharp pricks gave no pain. This seems to show that the application of cold alcohol, one of the most simple as well as safe processes, has the effect of depriving the part of the special sensibility to pain without, however, impairing the delicacy of the general tactile sensation which, as is well known, resides in the superficial integument.

A curious case affecting the legal definition of "cruelty to animals" was lately decided in the English Exchequer, at the Sittings in banco. The magistrates of Upper Cenour-Glynn, in Cardigan had decided that it was not cruelty not to shoot a mare which was in foal, and kept for the sake of her expected foal—suffering from a hopeless injury to the leg, which caused her great torture whenever she moved about; and this decision, the Court of Exchequer confirmed. But the magistrates had not remitted for appeal the point which both the Chief Baron and Baron Cleasby regarded as the one really at issue—namely, whether it was not cruelty to place the poor animal in a field where she could only feed herself by inflicting great torture on herself through constant motion, instead of feeding her in a stall, where she need not have used the injured leg to anything like the same extent.

ALL SORTS.

"Proposals for Miss Jane" are solicited by her father, in Chicago. He will furnish plans and specifications.

The Statistical Bureau of Berlin estimates the total steam motive power of the world at 25,000,000 horses.

It is claimed that apple and peach trees come into bearing quicker in Arkansas than in any state in the union.

It is mortifying to ask a married lady "where the old boy keeps himself now," and find that he has been dead three months.

It is estimated that 60,000 acres of new ground will be broken and cultivated in northern Minnesota during the present season.

The loss of weight in cooking beef is less than that of mutton, by reason of the greater solidity of the flesh and the smaller proportion of fat.

Rice is more largely grown and consumed as human food than any other cereal. It is said to be the main food of one-third of the human race.

Hypodermic injections of morphia are becoming more and more common all over the world, in place of obtaining the effect through the stomach.

The most nutritive portion of the cabbage is the succulent stem above the lower leaves; this part of the plant often contains notable quantities of sugar.

Many of our best dairymen contend that from the time the milk leaves the cow, till the butter graces the table, milk, cream and butter must be near the temperature of 60 deg.

The pig in its wild state is still found in France and other parts of continental Europe, in India, Ceylon, Zanzibar, and nearly all the great eastern and northern countries of the world.

The Icelanders boil herbs with their butter, with a view of improving the flavor. This practice might benefit the taste of some of the cheap butter now on sale in this market.

When opera bouffe is presented at St. Petersburg, it has to be essentially abbreviated and altered. The "Grande Duchesse" was greatly pruned, before it was permitted to be performed.

For one part of flesh-formers in Scotch oatmeal, there are over five parts of heat-givers, reckoned as starch, but the actual quantities of both flesh-formers and heat-givers are unusually large.

The only precaution to be taken in growing ivy is to keep it from frost while in growth, and if frozen, to keep the sun away from it, thawing it out with cold water.

Probably the greatest financial fraud in the commercial world is the Spanish Bank at Havana. It is thoroughly insolvent, and yet merchants are compelled to take its notes at par value.

Mr. A. Latter, of King, Canada, has half a dozen white Brahma hens that laid one thousand and fifty eggs, hatched and raised three broods of chickens, from Jan. 13, 1877, to Jan. 13, 1878.

A wolf in Indiana, supposed to have killed five hundred sheep in that neighborhood, having been recently hunted and shot at twelve times, was at last killed by a young man named Quimby, who received $40 reward.

Seeds cannot germinate without water, but the requisite amount of this liquid varies according to the nature of the germ. In the case of agricultural plants, germination is best effected when the soil is moist, but not wet.

During the first week in January there was imported into London 16cwt bales of American hops, as against 309 from Ghent, 152 from Bremen, 91 from Hamburg, 80 from Ostend, 45 from Antwerp and 5 from Rotterdam.

[illegible] may [illegible] and [illegible] and indulged it even after retiring at night. One evening he had been reading in bed, as usual, with the candle on a chest. He soon fell asleep without putting out the candle, which in some way was overturned, and set fire to the bedclothes. His mother, below stairs, smelled something burning, and commenced a search in all the rooms on the lower floor. Discovering nothing, she was puzzled, but suddenly remembered that Joseph had gone to bed with a candle. "It must be in Joseph's room," she exclaimed, and rushed up one flight of stairs, while the father rushed up another. He reached the room first, and, on opening the door, was almost suffocated by the smoke. The mother, entering by another door, pressed to the bedside, and, though badly burned and half smothered, lifted the senseless boy in her arms, and carried him down stairs. The fire was extinguished, and Joseph, by prompt treatment, was brought to consciousness again. It was a lesson for life, and no more reading in bed was allowed in that household. Ghosts should be more circumspect and careful. One came out to frighten a lady in Lemont, Louisiana, the other night, and she fired a pistol so closely in range to the apparition that it went through and through one of its legs.

The carbonic oxide given off by charcoal causes a peculiar phase of insanity among cooks in France, where charcoal is largely used in cooking. The symptoms are oppression, vertigo, hallucinations of sight and hearing, and syncope.

Quite a large business is being done in the exportation of white birch wood from the New Hampshire forests to be made into thread spools. It is estimated that over a million feet were exported for this purpose last year to England and the demand is increasing.

Ammonia consists of nitrogen and hydrogen only, in the proportion of fourteen parts of the former to three parts of the latter by weight; or seventeen pounds of ammonia contains fourteen pounds of nitrogen and three of hydrogen.

Asparagus is one of the most important of all the vegetable crops grown in German gardens, and in the vicinity of Brauneschweig twenty five thousand acres are devoted to this crop, most of which is canned for home consumption and for the Russian markets.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages and ligaments, 400 muscles and tendons, 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, glands, stomach, intestines, lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, lymphatics, lacteals, and three skins.

Winter butter contains of solid fat sixty-five parts in one hundred, Summer butter only forty parts. This fact explains why cream should be churned at different temperatures at different seasons of the year. This fat, oily substance in the form of globules is found in suspension in milk.

A contagious disease may be defined as a conflict between the person smitten by it, and a specific organism which multiplies at his expense, appropriating his air and moisture, disintegrating his tissues, or poisoning him by the decompositions incident to its growth.

In pure butter the soluble fatty acids amount to from five to six per cent, and the insoluble fatty acids to from 86 to 88 per cent. In meat fats, such as suet and lard, there are no volatile fatty acids, while the fixed and insoluble fatty acids amount to 95 per cent.

The wine trade of Australia, which was rapidly developing into a great business, has received a rude shock by the discovery of the phylloxera in the vineyards of Victoria. The climate of Australia being exactly suited to that insect pest, it is probable that its ravages will extend till the vineyards have been much injured.

All fruit trees like a rather dry, rich soil. On a cold clayey bottom, diseases are usually frequent. Do not plant deep; cut off tap roots, and encourage surface fibres. Surface manuring is the best mode of doing this after the tree is planted. Do not allow anything to grow vigorously around your trees the first year of planting, nor allow the soil to become hard or dry.

Australia is still notable for the number of murders which annually occur there. Crime and gold digging seem to have an affinity for each other.

A colony to be entirely composed of Spiritualists, gathered from all over the Union, will buy land in Lincoln territory and engage in agricultural pursuits.

There are one hundred and twenty-five species of grass known to be native in Maine, and it is thought a survey would discover half as many more. Fifty kinds have a high agricultural value. The grass crop of the state is said to be worth $12,000,000 annually.

The best of all soils on which to establish a poultry yard is gravel, or sand resting on a substratum of gravel. If the soil is clayey, or from other causes retentive of wet, the whole should be well drained. This is essential to success, as a wet soil is more inducive than any other circumstance of cramp, roup and other diseases.

An editor is described as a man who is liable to errors of grammar, toothache, typographical errors, and lapses of memory, and has twenty-five thousand people watching to catch him tripping—a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, poorly paid, poorly estimated and yet envied by some of the great men he has made.

Salicylic acid, given internally, is becoming generally recognized in England as the most useful remedy for rheumatism yet introduced. It is now obtained from carbolic acid, but prior to 1869 it was made from salicine—a substance which is itself obtained from willow bark—and also from oil of wintergreen.

Medicine often fails of its effect—but poison never; and while, in summing the observation of past life—not unwatchfully spent—I can truly say that I have a thousand times seen patience disappointed of her hope, and wisdom of her aim, but I have never yet seen folly fruitless of mischief, nor vice conclude but in calamity.—Ruskin.

Cuttings of many plants strike or root freely in any other moist substance, and soft wooded plants of free growth, such as fuchsias, verbenas, and lobelias, root quickly and freely in sawdust, wet sand, or sand and water, if placed in a brisk temperature. Rose cuttings, as well as those of the oleander and many other plants, root freely in bottles of soft or rain water.

The presence of too much water in the soil keeps it constantly cold. The heat of the sun's rays, which is intended by nature to warm the land, is expended in evaporating the water from its surface; and thus the plants never experience that genial warmth about their roots, which so much favors their rapid growth. Hence the advantages that result from a systematic drainage.

The Australians think they can successfully compete with America in the grain markets of the world, if they can keep ahead of America in the invention of labor saving machinery. In the South Australian house of deputies a member brought in a bill to award a bonus of $20,000 for the invention of the best machine for reaping, cleaning, and bagging wheat on the ground."

Sharpsburg, Ky., has a natural mathematician in Reuben Fields, who while he knows not one figure from another, correctly solves intricate problems in his mind, without hesitation, computes the time of day almost to an instant, and tells how many revolutions the driving wheel of a locomotive will make between given points. He cannot read or write.

The hair on the head tends to elucidate the character of the constitution. If strong and thick, it implies considerable energy of the vital powers. If it is thin, soft or silky, prone to grow in length rather than in strength, the animal system is almost invariably weak, and the disposition of the individual is not unfrequently mild, easy and destitute of enterprise.

The best preventive for worms in celery is to mix plenty of salt, soot and lime with the manure that is to be employed in trenches. This should be added to the manure some weeks before it is used, during which time it should be turned now and then. The mixture, above named, also benefits the growth of the celery, which will lift clean and spotless compared with that grown in the ordinary way.

No man will hate a good man so much as he who has ill-treated him. Let a man whom you have injured hate you, and there is an end to his enmity. Reparation frank and full puts an end to his hard feelings towards you and even lays the foundation to a protracted friendship. But let a man hate you without a cause, save such as his envy, or bigotry, or vanity supplies, and his hate is endless.

Clarke, in his hydrometer, which was invented about the year 1790, fixed the strength of proof spirits on the stem at the specific gravity of 0.920 at the temperature of 60 deg. This is the strength at which proof spirit is fixed by act of parliment, and at this strength it is no more than a mixture of forty-nine pounds of pure alcohol with fifty-one pounds of water. Brandy, rum, gin, hollands, geneva and whiskey contain nearly similar proportions.

A minister was once engaged to preach to his Sunday school, but after the little people were all placed before him in order, he told them that some of them might be weary and want to go out before he had finished, so he would rather have any who fancied they would like to go to do so now, and then no one would be disturbed. For a moment all sat still; then one little fellow took his hat and went down the aisle; another and another followed, until not a child was left.

Two young ladies were once singing a duet in a concert-room. A stranger, who had heard better performances, turned to his neighbor, saying, "Does not that lady in white sing wretchedly?" "Excuse me, sir, I scarcely feel myself at liberty to express my sentiments, she is my sister." "I beg your pardon, sir," answered he, in much confusion, I mean the lady in blue." "You are perfectly right there," replied the neighbour; "I have often told her so myself—she is my wife."

A few years ago Maine was the greatest lumbering State in the Union, but now she is sixth on the list, and the business is rapidly falling off by reason of the wasting away of the forests and the competition of Western men. Shipbuilders at Portland say they can get pine masts and spars from the Pacific coast cheaper than they can cut them in their own woods. Maine is fast learning that her farming lands possess a greater permanent value than her timber lands.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, Lve	11.35 a.m	4:20 a.m	8:35pm
Frisbee	11.40 "	5.35 "	8.25 "
Curry	11.47 "	5.41 "	8.41 "
Farmers Valley	11.51 "	5.45 "	8.51 "
Smethport	12.05 "	6.00 "	9.00 "
Crosby	12.15 "	6.15 "	.....
Colegrove	12.18 "	6.21 "	.....
Hamlin	12.25 "	6.26 "	.....
Wrenwig	12.40 "	6.42 "	.....
Clermont, Arr	12.55 "	7.00 "	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, Lve	1.20 p.m	7.25 a.m	.....
Wrenwig	1.35 "	7.39 "	.....
Hamlin	1.46 "	7.50 "	.....
Colegrove	1.50 "	7.56 "	.....
Crosby	1.55 "	8.01 "	.....
Smethport	2.13 "	8.25 "	9.05 pm
Farmers Valley	2.25 "	8.39 "	9.16 "
Curry	2.29 "	8.33 "	9.20 "
Frisbee	2.36 "	8.51 "	9.26 "
Larabee, Arr	2.45 "	9.00 "	9.35 "

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. CODDEN, Superintendent

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 14, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr	2 10	5 35	2 40	9 05
Windfall	1 55	5 21	2 29	8 51
Prentice Vale	1 45	5 11	2 19	8 41
Duke Centre	1 38	5 04	2 11	8 35
Rixford	1 18	4 46	1 55	8 18
Summit City	12 55	4 32	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd	12 30	4 15	1 30	7 55
Dallas City	12 20	4 05	1 20	7 45
Sawyer City	12 02	3 55	1 13	7 35
Lafferty	11 50	3 35	1 00	7 20
Tarport	11 40	3 05	12 54	7 21
Bradford, Lv	11 25	3 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr	8 47	1 33	5 10	10 13
Tarport	8 42	1 27	5 15	10 02
Lafferty	8 28	1 20	4 53	9 50
Sawyer City	8 20	1 13	4 45	9 41
Dallas City	8 10	1 02	4 35	9 32
Little Boyd	8 02	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 02	12 46	4 27	9 00
Rixford	7 50	12 30	4 20	8 50
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 05	3 42	8 00
Windfall	7 14	11 55	3 33	7 45
Eldred, Lv	7 00	11 00	3 15	7 35

J D TEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.32; Springbrook, 8.51; Elma, 9.16; Jamison's, 9.29; Aurora, 9.30; Wales, 9.45; Holland, 9.55; Protection, 9.03; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.27; Machias, 9.30; Franklinville, 9.45; Ischua, 9.50; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct, 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.36; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.23; Turtle Point, 11.37; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.48; Keating, 12.00; Shippen, 12.25; F. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.42; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.20; Jamison's, 5.35; Aurora, 5.42; Wales, 5.59; Holland, 6.05; Protection, 6.16; Arcade, 6.28; Yorkshire, 6.37; Machias, 6.38; Franklinville, 6.47; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7 58; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.44; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

Leave Emporium, 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.56; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.36; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.25 Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Madbias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.13; Holland, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 5.55; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.05; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.58p.m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p.m
" " " Irvineton.....5.30 p.m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p.m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.20 p.m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....5.30 a.m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a.m
" " " Irvineton.....8.30 a.m
" " " Corry.....9.00 a.m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.25 a.m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.30 a.m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p.m
" " " Irvineton.....2.05 p.m
" " " Warren.....2.30 p.m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.00 a.m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p.m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p.m
" " " Irvineton.....7.05 p.m
" " " Warren.....7.30 p.m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p.m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railways.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

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ENGRAVERS

AND

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ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

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FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

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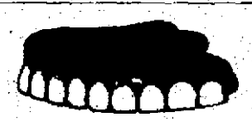
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.



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STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

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Adzes,
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Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Carriages,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Fellos Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sackles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nippers,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tayere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Rasps,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops—Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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FINE TEAS.

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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

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Special attention given to orders from private families.

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I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS DRY GOODS AND NOTION

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Mary Tracy,

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